
June 2, 2003

WEST VIRGINIA BULLETIN NO. WV 300-3-7

SUBJECT: LTP-FY-2003 EQIP Guidance

Purpose: To provide guidance on implementing the FY-2003 EQIP Program in West Virginia.

Expiration Date: This bulletin expires September 30, 2003.

The EQIP Final Rule has been published, and the following guidance is being provided in accordance with the Final Rules. Input and advice from the Local Work Group Proposals and State Technical Committee has been considered in the development of this guidance.

The ASTC (FO)'s and District Conservationists are requested to work with the Conservation Districts to convene the Local Work Groups (LWG) and to finalize details for implementing the FY-2003 EQIP at the LWG level. LWG's will need to finalize the local ranking criteria and practice cost list including cost share rates and incentive payments, in accordance with the guidance provided. This information is needed by June 13.

The State Conservationist must approve the above items before EQIP can proceed. In addition, any practice cost list that includes a structural practice cost shared over 50% must receive the concurrence of the NRCS Regional Conservationist. Approved copies of the ranking criteria and practice cost list must be posted on the NRCS EQIP web page prior to proceeding with EQIP implementation. It is critical to accomplish this as soon as possible. The goal for putting information on the web is June 20.

The following guidance is provided regarding the FY-2003 EQIP implementations:

- 1) **A FY-2003 Timeline (see Attachment #1)** showing deadlines for accomplishing critical tasks. Dates are the same as when this was handed out and discussed during the All-Employees Meeting. Please share these dates with all persons in your office who are assisting with EQIP, and note them on your calendars.
- 2) **A draft version of the WV EQIP information is on the web at www.wv.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/eqip, you may view it for your**

information. Your LWG ranking criteria and practice cost list will be put on this web site after they are approved.

- 3)(a) Based on input received from the LWG's, the priority resource concerns identified in West Virginia (based on the top five resource concerns from each LWG) are:**

- No. 1 Water Quantity and Quality of Drinking Water (Livestock)**
- No. 2 Soil – Streambank/Roadbank Erosion**
- No. 3 Plants – Productivity**
- No. 4 Soil Sheet and Rill Erosion'**
- No. 5 (tie) Surface Water Contamination (nutrients & Organics)**
- No. 5 (tie) Surface Water Contamination (Sediment & Suspended solids)**
- No. 7 Plants – Plants not suitable**
- No. 8 Soil – Poor Soil Tilth**
- No. 9 (tie) Soil- Classic Gully Erosion**
- No. 9 (tie) Surface Water Contamination (pathogens)**

- (b) Additional priorities added by the State Technical Committee are:**

- No. 11 Water-Ground Water Contamination (Nutrients & Organics)**
- No. 12 Water-Ground Water Contamination (Pathogens)**
- No. 13 Water-Ground Water Contamination (Pesticides)**
- No. 14 Air-Odors**
- No. 15 Water-Deficient Amounts**
- No. 16 Animals-Domestic Animals (Quantity & Quality of food & cover)**

- (c) Each LWG is asked to provide a listing of their priority resource concerns in electronic format so they may be listed on the web page. Practices being cost shared should address the priority resource concerns.**

- 4) All LWG Proposals identified resource concerns related to grazing land management and productivity. Based on the advice of the State Technical Committee, the State Conservationist is establishing minimum ranking criteria and maximum cost share rates for the prescribed Grazing practice, which will include nutrient management as a component. See Attachment #2. Note that the LWG's may decide to include additional ranking criteria, or may establish lower cost share rates or lower incentive payments.**
- 5) Eligible livestock will only include animals used commercially for human food, or kept for production of food or fiber on the applicant's farm. Recreational livestock such as, but not limited**

to, racehorses, pack animals, rodeo stock, show stock, etc., are not considered eligible livestock for EQIP cost sharing purposes.

- 6) Livestock operations which are new or have expanded will be eligible for EQIP cost sharing on waste storage structures. A comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) will be required.
- 7) Selected forestry practices which were funded last year by AMA, but address resource concerns eligible under EQIP, (soil erosion, plant suitability, emissions control from poultry houses, and livestock shelter) will be funded by EQIP in 2003. (See Attachment #3 for details and ranking criteria). These practices will be funded at the state level. Applications for these practices should be ranked in consultation with WVDOP, then sent to Butch Woodson for selection for contract development on a state basis.
- 8) Organic Farmers/Truck Crop Farmers have resource concerns eligible for EQIP such as soil erosion, soil quality, and water quantity and quality issues. Based on the advice of the State Technical Committee, the State Conservationist is providing funding at the state level to address the resource concerns related to Organic Farmers/Truck Crop Farmers. (See Attachment #4 for details and ranking criteria). Applications will be ranked at the local level and sent to Butch Woodson for selections for contract development.
- 9) Limited Resource and Beginning Farmers will be cost shared at 90%. People can certify after ranking is completed and as applicants are selected for funding. Care will need to be taken as contracts are selected for funding, to assure that allocations are not exceeded.
- 10) The cost list of eligible practices will emphasize the practices that address the priority resource concerns of the LWG. Practices that do not address the priority concerns, or that are not realistically expected to be applied, should be removed.
- 11) The maximum cost sharing for fence will be based on 3 types of fence, according to the type livestock. If an applicant wishes to construct a more expensive fence, he may do so, but will be reimbursed at the EQIP rate. The types of fence are 4 strand barb wire or 5 strand high tensile for either beef or dairy, and woven wire with one strand of barb wire for sheep, goats, hogs or other small livestock. Any fence which is constructed must meet NRCS fencing standards.
- 12) Practice cost lists that include any structural practice with greater than 50 per cent cost share rate must be approved by the State Conservationist, with concurrence of the Regional Conservationist. Guidance is that the cost share rates should resemble a "bell curve", with the greatest number of practices cost shared at or

near the 50% level, with some up to 75% and some below 50%. Practices that contribute the most towards addressing a priority resource concerns, but which landowners need encouragement to apply, should be cost shared at the higher rate. Practices which contribute less, or are “easy to sell”, should be cost shared at a lower rate.

- 13) Ranking Criteria are to consider the cost effectiveness of proposed practices, the level of environmental benefit resulting, encourage treatment of multiple resource concerns, and encourage practices that provide benefits for a longer period of time. Ranking criteria should also help applicants stay in compliance with regulatory requirements. Ranking Criteria must be size neutral and not give preferential treatment based on the size of the operation. This means that any reference to acres, number of livestock, or number of practices shall be removed from the ranking criteria.**
- 14) To help evaluate the use of EQIP funds, the ranking sheets will include a way to identify the primary purpose of the EQIP application. If a LWG is using a single ranking sheet, a place to indicate the primary purpose of the application will be added at the top of the sheet. As a minimum the primary purposes of “Grazing Land” and “Animal Waste” will be tracked. LWG’s may include other primary purposes.**
- 15) The Conservation Practice life spans shown in the EQIP Manual, Section 515.148 will be used as the practice life spans in West Virginia.**
- 16) Funding Allocations for FY-2003 are based on a formula that considered the estimated value of the unranked applications as of April 1, the acres of cropland, and the acres of grazing land, Karst areas, and priority TMDL areas. In addition, funds were held at the state level to address the state concerns regarding forestry, air quality around poultry houses, and the organic farm/truck crop farm concerns. See Attachment #5 for the LWG Allocations.**

If you have any question or needed additional information, please contact Jim Piper at (304) 284-7543.

**LILLIAN V. WOODS
State Conservationist**

Attachments

Dist: ASTC (FO’s), All Field Office

2003 EQIP TIMELINE

May 16, 2003 Advance copy of the Final EQIP Rule available and provided to NRCS employees. The EQIP Final Rule is expected to be published in the Federal Register very soon. The EQIP Manual is expected by May 23.

May 21, 22 Appeals Training

May 23 EQIP Sub Committee to meet and prepare recommendations for the State Technical Committee and State Technical Committee.

May 29 State Technical Committee meeting to provide recommendations to the State Conservationist.

June 2 State Conservationist provides guidance to FO's regarding EQIP implementation and provides initial EQIP allocation for the Local Work Group.

June 2 – 6 Training to be provided to FO staff.

June 13 LWG's meet and finalize Ranking Criteria, Practice List and Cost Share Rates. DC's to send information in electronic format to Jim Piper with a cc to Herb Andrick

June 20 Each Local Work Group's Ranking Criteria, Practice List and cost share rates to be put on NRCS Web site. DC's can start ranking existing applications.

June 20 NRCS and Local Work Group members announce availability of EQIP information and set end of ranking period (two weeks after information is on the web). Conduct Public Outreach.

July 7 End of Ranking Period

Aug. 4 DC's complete ranking of applications.

Aug. 6 DC's will select applications for contract development, based on ranking points and the advice of the Local Working Group. The "Lead DC" in the LWG will e-mail an electronic list of the ranked applications, showing the funded and unfunded applications, dollars tentatively committed, and the dollars remaining, to the ASTC(FO) with a copy to the ASTC(Operations). Do not skip over a higher ranked application to fund a lower ranked application. A summary will also be provided of selected applicants and dollars by county, to permit NRCS to notify FSA to make initial allocations to the FSA county offices.

Aug. 6 DC notifies the applicants selected for contract development

Sept. 5 EQIP Plan of Operations and Contract support documents to be prepared for contract approval. DC's will promptly notify the ASTC (FO) and ASTC(Operations) in writing of any problems with applicant cancellations. Additional applicants will be selected for contract development according to the ranking list. Do not skip over a higher ranked application to fund a lower ranked application. ***(Need to address how to allocate remaining dollars in a LWG.)**

Sept. 8 The "Lead DC" in the LWG area will e-mail a final copy of the list of the ranked applications and those developed into contracts, to the ASTC (FO)'s, with a copy to Jim Piper, ASTC (Operations). The list will include any applicants who cancelled and those who were not funded. A summary showing the individual contracts developed in each county and their dollar amounts will also be prepared.

Sept. 10 NRCS will notify FSA of the final dollar amount of the contracts in each county, so that FSA can make any needed adjustments in the county final allocations.

Sept. 12 FSA will adjust the county final allocations.

Sept. 8 - 19 The NRCS CCC Representatives will sign contracts. The local DC and the NRCS CCC Representative signing the contracts will confirm with the local FSA office that the required dollar amount has been allocated before signing the contracts. If the necessary dollars have not been allocated to the FSA Office, the CCC Representative will contact Jim Piper, ASTC (Operations) at the NRCS State Office.

Sept. 29 FSA County Offices to have contracts entered into System 36.

Oct. 3 NRCS to notify applicants not selected for funding that their application has been deferred due to inadequate funds, and of their choices for possible future consideration.

Grazing Land Issue, Ranking Criteria, and Payments - State Conservationist's Decisions

All of the Local Work Group (L WG) proposals identified issues related to grazing land productivity and management as a priority. The State Conservationist, with advice from the State Technical Committee, has made decisions to establish state wide minimum ranking criteria and maximum cost share rates and incentive payments for Prescribed Grazing in West Virginia. The State Conservationist's decisions are as follows:

- 1). Any EQIP cost share or incentive payments related to grazing land pH, fertility, and management will be done under the NRCS standards for "Prescribed Grazing". Nutrient Management will be a component of Prescribed Grazing.
- 2). The ranking criteria related to grazing land will include other management factors which provide environmental benefits in addition to Prescribed Grazing. These include:
 - a). Livestock exclusion from streams
 - b). Livestock exclusion from woodland
 - c). Converting land which is being grazed, but which is too steep to properly manage, to woodland. (allowing natural regeneration is preferred, and would create early successional wildlife habitat).
 - d). Establishment of warm season grasses.
 - e). Degree of pasture management (continuous, rotational, or intensively managed - based on the length of the grazing cycle).
 - f). Extended grazing to keep cattle in pasture longer and reduce need for waste storage. (Extended grazing is a component of Prescribed Grazing.)
 - g). Pasture planting to establish a higher quality forage other than fescue, to improve both forage quality and wildlife habitat.
 - h). Other factors which Local Work Groups may wish to include.

EQIP applicants who are willing to do more of the pasture related practices which benefit the environment should rank higher for funding. This was recognized in nearly all of the Local WorkGroup Proposals.

- 3). The number of acres that anyone can receive cost sharing for soil amendments on, under anyone contract, will be capped at 25% of the eligible grazing land, or 40 acres, whichever is greater.
- 4). A soil test will be required, and is to be presented to the NRCS office. Application of lime and fertilizer will be based on the soil test recommendations, the forage species, and the stocking rate of livestock.
- 5). Cost sharing for Nutrient Management will be capped at the following amounts of soil amendments:
 - a). Lime - 3 tons/ac
 - b). N - 75 lbs/ac
 - c). P - 80 lbs/ac
 - d). K - 120 lbs/ac
- 6). The cost share rate will be no more than 50%, and based on the average prices in the Local Work Group area.

- 7). Invoices for the soil amendments will be required to be presented to NRCS.
- 8). The Prescribed Grazing incentive payments will be for 3 years, to assure that the person successfully achieves the Prescribed Grazing Standard requirements related to stocking rates and grass height management.
- 9). The Prescribed Grazing incentive payments will be based on the level of management (length of grazing cycle) required by the grazing system to be used:
 - a). Continuous grazing - \$5/ac/yr x 3 yrs
(9 + days grazing cycle)
 - b). Rotational Grazing - \$10/ac/yr x 3 yrs.
(5-8 days grazing cycle)
 - c). Management Intensive Grazing - \$20/ac/yr. x 3 yrs.
(1-4 days grazing cycle)

These decisions establish the minimum ranking criteria and the maximum cost share rates that the Local Working Groups may use for Prescribed Grazing in West Virginia. Local Working Groups may add additional ranking criteria, or may lower the cost share rates or incentive payments, if they so desire.

2003 EQIP FORESTRY PRACTICE LIST

Existing Woodland Harvest Road, Trail and Landing Reclamation

Critical Area Planting (acre) Code 342
Structure for Water Control (no.) Code 587
Use Exclusion (acre) Code 472

Windbreak / Shelterbelt Establishment

Windbreak / Shelterbelt Establishment (feet) Code 380
Use Exclusion (acre) Code 472

Forest Site Preparation to Promote Natural Regeneration

Forest Site Preparation (acre) Code 490
Use Exclusion (acre) Code 472

5/30/03

TITLE: Existing Woodland Harvest Road, Trail and Landing Reclamation

PURPOSE: Provide financial and technical assistance to vegetatively treat gully erosion on existing woodland harvest roads, trails and landings. Surface water control deemed necessary under Critical Area Planting - Code 342 will be in compliance with current best management practices. Mulch is to be applied only to minimize erosion and aid in the establishment of vegetation. Gravel is not to be used as mulch. This practice does not apply to roads subject to daily or frequent use, such as, roads used for utility maintenance or right-of-ways. Commercial recreational areas are not eligible for cost-share assistance. The landowner must have control of access to the road and be willing to limit access to ensure maintenance of vegetative cover. The planning and construction of new woodland access roads is not included in this practice. This practice will only apply to existing roads in wooded areas. Livestock must be excluded from the woodland area. The road, trail, or landing cannot have been used for a timber harvest in the past 12 months. Work deemed necessary by the WVDOT for Logging and Sediment Control Act compliance is not eligible for cost-share assistance.

BACKGROUND: In some instances existing woodland access roads that were not properly planned, constructed and/or maintained result in erosion and sedimentation. Critical area treatment of eroding areas can minimize erosion and soil loss from such sites.

PRACTICE LIST: Critical Area Planting (acre) Code 342
(Includes seed bed preparation, lime, fertilizer, seed, and mulch to minimize erosion and aid in the establishment of vegetation - no gravel)
Structure for Water Control (no.) Code 587
(Includes culverts, water bars, broad-based drainage dips as needed to control water)
Use Exclusion (acre) Code 472
(Fence/Gate - Least Cost Alternative)

PROPOSAL: Statewide
Landowner will experience improved access to woodland acreage which in turn may result in increased forest management activities. Both the actual landowner and downstream landowners will experience improved water quality as erosion is controlled.
NRCS provides technical assistance for plan development, practice application, and inspection in consultation WVDOT.

TECHNICAL CONTACT: NRCS (with consultation from WVDOT)\

5/30/03

2003 EQIP RANKING CRITERIA - Existing Woodland Harvest Road, Trail, and Landing Reclamation

Name _____

Address _____

County _____

FSN _____ Tract _____

Landowner is willing and able to limit access in order to maintain vegetative cover	
Yes	PROCEED
No	NOT ELIGIBLE
Past use for timber harvests	
The proposed practice areas have not been used for timber harvest in the last 12 months	PROCEED
The proposed practice area has been used for a timber harvest in the last 12 months	NOT ELIGIBLE
Livestock exclusion	
Livestock presently excluded from the woodland area being accessed	PROCEED
Landowner will exclude livestock from the woodland area being accessed as part of this practice	PROCEED
Livestock will not be excluded from the woodland area being accessed	NOT ELIGIBLE
Property ownership at the time of road construction	
Property was <u>not</u> owned by the applicant at the time of road construction	10
Property was owned by the applicant at the time of road construction	0
Landowner currently has a forest management plan	
Yes	10
No	5

TOTAL

Landowner Signature _____

Date _____

Estimated Federal Cost-Share _____

TITLE: Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment

PURPOSE: Provide financial and technical assistance to producers to establish windbreaks to improve aesthetics of, minimize odors from, and/or provide shade for poultry operations and/or provide shelter, shade for, and/or improve aesthetics of livestock feeding areas. Please note that landowners wishing to install windbreaks in conjunction with their poultry operation must have written permission from their integrator. Livestock must be excluded from the practice area during establishment.

BACKGROUND: Poultry operations are sometimes perceived by adjacent land users as having emissions. A windbreak planting of trees can reduce odors from and/or provide shade for the operation, and improve the aesthetic appeal of the site.

In other instances, landowners have moved their livestock feeding areas to upland sites to improve water quality. Livestock may not perform as well in these upland sites due to inclement weather conditions. An outdoor living barn is a specialized windbreak, typically composed of trees and shrubs, and strategically located in grassland/pasture areas to protect livestock during severe weather conditions. In addition, windbreaks can provide shade for livestock.

PRACTICE LIST: Windbreak / Shelterbelt Establishment (feet) Code 380
(Includes site preparation, plant materials, tree/shrub planting, and tree shelters, if applicable)
Use Exclusion (acre) Code 472
(Fence - Least Cost Alternative)

PROPOSAL: Statewide (with increased interest expected in the Potomac and Greenbrier Valley areas)
Adjacent landusers to poultry operations will enjoy improved air quality and aesthetics. Livestock in upland feeding areas will experience improved performance and water quality will improve as feeding areas are moved to upland areas.
NRCS provides technical assistance for plan development, practice application, and inspection in consultation with WVDOF.

TECHNICAL CONTACT: NRCS

5/30/03

2003 EQIP RANKING CRITERIA - Windbreaks / Shelterbelts - Livestock

Name _____

Address _____

County _____

FSN _____ Tract _____

Feeding location relocated to upland site for water quality reasons	10
Feeding location on upland site	5
Feeding location on lowland site	0
No trees exist in the field of feeding location	10
Scattered trees exist in the field of feeding location	5

TOTAL

Landowner Signature _____

Date _____

Estimated Federal Cost-Share _____

5/30/03

2003 EQIP RANKING CRITERIA - Windbreaks / Shelterbelts - Poultry Operations

Name _____

Address _____

County _____

FSN _____ Tract _____

Ventilation system	
Tunnel ventilated houses	50
All other	0
Distance to a residential home <u>not</u> on the property	
< 300 feet	5
300 - 600 feet	3
> 600 feet	0
Distance to a residential home <u>not</u> on the property that is NE, E, or N of the poultry house(s)	
< 300 feet	10
300 - 600 feet	5
> 600 feet	0
Number of residential homes within 1000 feet of the poultry house(s)	
>10 residential homes	5
3 - 10 residential homes	3
1 - 2 residential homes	1
0 residential homes	0
Poultry house orientation (conventionally ventilated houses only)	
North - South orientation	10
East - West orientation	0

TOTAL

Landowner Signature _____

Date _____

Estimated Federal Cost-Share _____

TITLE: Forest Site Preparation to Promote Natural Regeneration

PURPOSE: Provide financial and technical assistance to control species such as tree-of-heaven, striped maple, and ferns that can occupy sites and severely limit the development of advance regeneration. Livestock must be excluded from the practice area.

BACKGROUND: Species such as tree-of-heaven, striped maple, kudzu, and fern can sometimes occupy woodland sites to the extent that advanced hardwood regeneration cannot develop. In these situations it is necessary to control these unwanted species to allow the desired species to germinate and thrive.

PRACTICE LIST: Forest Site Preparation (acre) Code 490
Use Exclusion (acre) Code 472
(Fence - Least Cost Alternative)

PROPOSAL: Statewide
WVDOF provides technical assistance for plan development, practice application, and inspection.

TECHNICAL CONTACT: WVDOF

5/30/03

2003 EQIP RANKING CRITERIA - Forest Site Preparation for Natural Regeneration

Name _____

Address _____

County _____

FSN _____ Tract _____

Landowner currently has a forest management plan	
Yes, landowner has a forest management plan that includes this practice	15
Yes, landowner has a forest management plan, but it does not include this practice	10
No	5
Site index	
80+	15
70 - 80	10
< 70	5
Present regeneration	
No suitable regeneration is currently present	10
Sparse suitable regeneration is currently present	5
Suitable regeneration is present	0
Livestock exclusion	
Livestock presently excluded from this site	5
Livestock will have to be excluded from this site as part of this practice	0

TOTAL

Landowner Signature _____

Date _____

Estimated Federal Cost-Share _____

5/30/03

TITLE: **Sustainable Organic and Truck Crop Farming**

Purpose: To provide technical and financial assistance to organic farmers and truck crop farmers who in the past have not been able to participate in EQIP. These farmers have many of the same resource concerns as other farmers related to soil erosion, soil quality, water quality, etc.

Background: There are small (20ac) farming operations in West Virginia that are converting or have converted their production of vegetables, berries, and fruits to organic or low input systems. These farmers fluctuate between organic and conventional farming due to delays of response to changes in soil and crop management, influences of prices, changes in production due to transition to organic, availability of time, response of crops and soils, lack of educational information, crop pests, and farm infrastructure to support low input systems. Lack of price supports and traditional farm programs increases their risk of failure. USDA has established organic certification requirements. Producers have many of the same resource concerns as other farmers.

Proposal: NRCS will provide financial assistance to existing commercial, organic and conventional truck crop farming fields. Assistance will be provided to improve soil health, implement use of organic soil amendments, control soil erosion, manage surface water runoff, implement buffers, and construct composting facilities. Maximum contract acreage is 20 acres.

Funds Needed:

Technical Contact: NRCS

Practice Code	Practice Name
317	Composting Facility
332	Contour Buffer Strips
340	Cover Crop
342	Critical Area Planting
362	Diversion
386	Field Border
393A	Filter Strip
412	Grassed Waterway
484	Mulching
590	Nutrient Management (Organic Only ^{1/})
512	Pasture and Hayland Planting
344	Residue Management, Seasonal
390	Riparian Herbaceous Cover
585	Stripcropping, Contour
606	Subsurface Drain
607	Surface Drainage, Field Ditch
608	Surface Drainage, Main or Lateral

^{1/} See List of Acceptable Supplemental Fertilization Materials

Acceptable Supplemental Fertilization Materials ^{2/}
(Cost Share Approved for Organic Farming Operations Only)

Rock Minerals

High Calcium
Aglime
Dolomitic Limestone
Rock Phosphate
Gypsum
Sulfate of Potash-Magnesia
Potassium Sulfate (Mined)
Glaucanite (Green Sand)
Galcial Gravel Dust
Lava Sand
Granite Meal
Azomite

Supplemental Nutrient

Fish Emulsion
Blood Meal
Feather Meal
Bone Meal
Alfalfa Meal
Soybean Meal
Poultry Litter
Cattle Manure
Dairy Manure
Pelleted Chicken Manure
Foliar Spray

^{2/} Amounts based upon soil test recommendations and organic transition plan.

Name _____ County _____

Address _____ FSN _____

_____ Tract _____

_____ Date _____

Priority Criteria for
Sustainable Organic and Truck Crop Farming

- | | Yes
_____ | No(If, no stop)
_____ |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Commercial Producer | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Agriculture Business
License-WV Tax
And Revenue | _____ | |

	<u>CRITERIA</u>	<u>Points</u>
3.	Farming Operation	
	Transition to Organic-Plan Prepared	10
	Organic Plan Implemented	7
	Conventional Truck Crop Farming	3
4.	Crop Production	
	Vegetable Crops	10
	Lg/Sm Fruit/Nuts	8
	Berry/Bramble/Vines	5
	Herbs/Flowers/Nursery	5
	Organic Grains	4
	Organic Hay/Silage/Haylage	2
5.	Income Source	
	Full Time Income	10
	Part Time Income	3

TOTAL POINTS _____

FEDERAL COST _____

FY-2003 EQIP Funding

Total cost-share funds available	\$4,065,800
-Errors/Omissions/Appeals Reserve	\$ 200,000
-Forestry Priorities (Statewide)	\$ 30,000
-Organic/Truck Crop Farms (Statewide)	\$ 150,000
-Karst Area Priority (\$200,000)	\$ 200,000
Greenbrier - \$100,000	
Eastern Panhandle - \$100,000	
TMDL Priorities (\$100,000)	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
Little Kanawha TMDL- \$50,000	
South Branch of Potomac & Lost River - \$50,000	
Total to allocate via formula	\$3,385,800

**FY-03 EQIP
Estimated Allocations
Local Work Group**

Local Work Group	Allocation as % of Average % of Grazing Land, Cropland, Unfunded application	Karst	TMDL	Total Allocation
Capitol CD	15,229			\$ 15,229.28
Eastern Panhandle CD	220,150	\$ 100,000		\$ 320,149.96
Elk CD	148,829		\$ 7,500	\$ 156,329.25
Greenbrier Valley CD	427,052	\$ 100,000		\$ 527,051.68
Guyan CD	85,666			\$ 85,665.92
Little Kanawha CD	277,892		\$ 30,000	\$ 307,891.57
Monongahela CD	290,923			\$ 290,922.52
Northern Panhandle CD	157,829			\$ 157,828.84
Potomac Valley CD	531,257		\$ 50,000	\$ 581,256.57
Southern CD	204,675			\$ 204,674.77
Tygarts Valley CD	384,115			\$ 384,115.21
Upper Ohio CD	83,772			\$ 83,772.45
West Fork CD	306,835		\$ 12,500	\$ 319,335.14
Western CD	251,577			\$ 251,576.84
Totals to LWG's	3,385,800	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 3,685,800.00
State EQIP Allocation				
a) Forestry				\$ 30,000.00
b) Organic Farm/Truck Crop				\$ 150,000.00
c) Errors/Omissions/Appeals				\$ 200,000.00
Total Cost-Share Available				\$ 4,065,800.00

RATIONALE for ADDITIONAL STATE PRIORITIES

WV DEP identified areas of karst geology as a resource concern. Both the Greenbrier and Eastern Panhandle Conservation Districts also identified groundwater / karst as resources of concern in their local work group efforts. It was decided by the subcommittee to allocate an additional \$100,000 to each District dealing with groundwater / karst resource concerns.

DEP also identified several watersheds with TMDLs from agriculture or sediment. The following table indicates the action taken re: each identified watershed.

Watershed	Pollutant	Action
South Branch Potomac Lost River	Fecal Coliform	\$50,000
Little Kanawha	Sediment (Al & Fe)	\$50,000
Elk River	Sediment (Al & Fe)	Eliminate since ag is not specifically identified in the TMDL
Four Pole Creek	Fecal Coliform and Aluminum	Eliminate since most of the problem results from urban / domestic sources according to the TMDL.

The additional \$50,000 is per watershed, not District, as Little Kanawha drains from several Conservation Districts. The additional funds must be used to address the pollutant of concern in the TMDL. For example, additional practices in the Little Kanawha watershed should address sediment, as opposed to agriculture waste.